The National Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1883. VOL. XXIII.---NO. 250.

THREE CENTS

BALTIMORE'S BLACKBIRD.

The Grand Mystic Cricle Pageant Witnessed by Many Thousands.

The Crowd and the Display Together Made a Grand Success.

Thirty-Eight Tableaux on Wheels Illustrating "The Lost Atlantis" and "The Lost Kingdom."

The City Ablaza with Electric and Calcium

Lights-Incidents of the Parade.

Special Disputch.

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 14.-The city is in a state of mad excitement to-night. The inhabitants and a host of visitors swarm the streets. The down town business streets are ablaze, and a myriad of people are witnessing the pageant given in honor of the coming of Lord Baltimore. They are packed with surging, eager, jostling, excited multitudes. Every building on the line of march is an observadreds of stands and platforms that line the streets, and the sidewalks and streets are deusely crowded. On an occasion like this the people are the best of the show. There is more inspiration in the sight of a vast, limit-less multitude of human beings than in any procession, or a dozen processions. There is grandeur in 100,000 people massed together upon the thoroughfares of a city, and that is what can be seen in Baltimore to-night on many of the streets. The crush is frightful. The police are worked to death to keep the crowds within limits and is frightful. The police are worked to death to keep the crowds within limits and in order. When the crush gets too great at any one point on the route they mass their force, and, by stretching ropes along, press the people back by throwing their weight against the ropes, shouting, and swaying. The strong enjoy the sport, but the weak are in misery. The shrill screams of women and children caught in the jam ring out every now and then, and for a moment the struggling mass quiets down, but only for a moment. Just long enough for the frightened, or wounded, weak legs to seek the security of back streets away from the madding and half maddened throng. The ghostly glare of countless gas jets, and thousands of calcium and electric lights imparted to the scene a splendid hazy color almost uncarthly. Every light that could be turned on did service to swell the grand illumination, and bring out into clearer relief the outlines of the striking features of the mystic pageant. The two days of rain fall that preceded the festival played sad havec with the street decorations, but thousands of private dwellings and business houses, as well as the public buildings on the route, were bright with the colors of the rainbow. Every hue and shade was represented. Several blocks were conspicuously gaudy, bow. Every hue and shade was represented. Several blocks were conspicuously gaudy, notably the American and Sun offices, the Baltimore and Ohio building, and all of the

The demonstration made up for what that given last night lacked in spirit. It was a success. As usual with Baltimore processions, the mystic pageant was late getting under way. It did not start down Baltimore street the mystic pageant was late getting under way. It did not start down Baltimore street from Eutaw until nearly 10 o'clock. But the great concourse of people waited natiently its coming. The route lay along Eutaw, Baltimore, Gay, Fayette, Holliday, North, Calvert, Conter, and Howard streets, the procession passing in review before Mayor Whyte and distinguished officials stationed in the city hall, and breaking up at the academy, where the grand Oriole ball was in progress at a late grand Oriole ball was in progress at a late frand Orlote ball was in progress at a late hour to-night. The pageant represented two distinct themes, the first being division No. 1, "The Lost Continent," founded on the story of "Atlantis." In the scenes portrayed on the floats the customs, women, statues, and costumes of the inhabitants of Atand costumes of the inhabitants of At-lantis, as described by the author, were closely followed. Beginning with repre-sentations of Poseidon or Neptune, with the attributes given him in the Greek mythology, and a beautifully artistic delineation of his spouse Cleito, mother of Atlas, the "world bearer," Sixteen floats followed illustrations all the essential details of the story, the being not a very successful representation of the cataclysm, in which the lost continent sank beneath the Atlantic, leaving only the Canary and Cape De Verde islands to show where stood the highest mountain peaks of the most beautiful land ever portrayed by the fancy of man.

On a float leading the pageant sat Lord

theaters. They looked very pretty in the glitter and glare of the artificial light.

Baltimore, surrounded by objects typical of the gastronomic wealth of his domain. Scated in a scallop shell, he appeared to be drawn through the water by a pair of mam moth snow-white swans, garlanded with flow ers. He was dressed in rich velvet, and bore in his hands the standard of yellow and black. Fish swam around, and shell fish clung to the surrounding rocks. Flanking clung to the surrounding rocks. Flanking this picture were two large oyster shells in which two young maids, dressed in dazzling white, had ensconced themselves. The sec-ond float, called the "Title Car," illustrated the "Lost Continent." Four trees, rich in ond noat, called the "Title Car," illustrated the "Lost Continent." Four trees, rich in foliage, supported a nest on which sat an oriole with outspread wings.

After the title car came three chariots and a

troop of Atlantis warriors on horses. This was the royal guard of the King Poseidon, or Neptune, who followed in the car u the chariots were the captain and lieutenants of the guard and the standard

King Poseldon, clad in flowing robes, followed in a car. He stood in a chariot with a trident in his hand, over which his white Six scaly, amphibious borses with wings drew him over the waves, and preceding him rode five natads on monster dolphins.

The third car, float "G," represented Queen

Cleito, seated high at the entrance of a grotto, surrounded by maidens, high priests, and members of her household.

A float entitled "Sacrifice" represented four priests sacrificing a white horse before the holy and mysterious pillar on which was inscribed the law. On each side of it buge monsters sat, and at the rear the sacred fire plazed from a golden receptacle.

The next float in line represented Heaven or Paradise, embodying those features of Elysian Atlantis from which, according to Donnelly, the legends concerning the gardens of Hosperius and Eden sprung. The houri of the Mahommedan and the rich vegetation of Eden were combined. In the center was a arge fountain. Around this fountain a circle of beautiful butterfiles played, while humming birds, parrots, birds of paradise, peacocks, and other birds perched around on the

sprays and branches.

Another float portrayed a savage sport in which the Atlantean delighted—a contest between monster wild beasts, and still another represented a marine conflict. Two war boats were in the tableau, one of which was sinking beneath the waves. The fight was between Atlantean forces and troops of a re-

bellious colony.

The next typified "Knighthood." Under The next typified "Knighthood." Under a temple supported by eight richly wrought pillars the king was rewarding a warrior for his prowess by bestowing knightly symbols. The next was a wedding scene entitled "Marriago," after the form which is supposed to have prevailed in Atlantis.

The three following floats represented a "Feast," at which eight or nine rich Atlanteaus sat around a board heaped with food and wine, minstrels making music for the

and wine, minstrels making music for the and wine, ministrels making music for the guests; a-theater in which comedy tragedy.

There is boisterous hilarity in town tomad magic were portrayed; and a hunt, in night. At midnight the streets are crowded

which three horsemen were pursuing gigau-tic antedeluvian beasts.

The next represented agricultural pursuits.
The king was represented driving a pair of rich ly harnessed estriches to a primitive flow. The estriches were goaded on by the prime min-ister, and the royal guard stood a little apart.
Following the plow, on an elephant seventeen feet high, was the queen, who reclined in a regal howdah, and following the elephant were two heralds, who proclaimed the act of the king to the people.

were two heralds, who proclaimed the act of the king to the people.

The next represented a market scene. Fol-lowing this was a float representing "Home," or the court yard of a wealthy man's house, with fountains, urns, vases, and tropical flowers. A woman sat reading from a papyrus roll, while a young man sat on the steps of a ter-

while a young man sat on the steps of a terrace and played upon a musical instrument. There was a fair bather in the fountain also. The center piece was a gigantle peacock, which stood with his tail spread.

Then followed an illustration of the worship of the Atlanteans. High at the back sat the god of the sun holding a bowl, from which issued rays of light. Torches blazed around him, and hideous idols sat at his feet. A little lower down was another row of still more lower down was another row of still more awe inspiring gods with demon faces and beasts bodies.

The next car was that of "Justice," and The next car was that of "Justice," and the tableau was formed by a prehistoric judge, jury, criminal, and guards. Huge gods of justice, fifteen feet high, grin at the prisoner from either side of the judge's seat. The judge points aloft at the idol on the right, as if about to condemn the prisoner to death. The jury on the stable table to the condemn the prisoner to death. tory, and every window that can afford a view of the noble spectacle is a frame for a group of faces. Fifteen thousand people fill to the point of overflow the hundred by guards, and chained to huge people fill to the point of overflow the hundred by guards, and chained to huge people fill to the point of overflow the hundred by guards, and chained to huge people fill to the point of overflow the hundred by guards, and chained to huge people fill to the point of overflow the hundred by guards, and chained to huge people fill to the point of overflow the hundred by guards, and chained to huge people fill to the point of overflow the hundred by guards.

blocks, while his counsel is pleading in his behalf, with a scroll on which quaint characters were inscribed.

The next car represented an Atlantean funeral, and the last, an illustration of the "Deluge," and the destruction of Atlantis. A crumbling, pile of rocks, from which fire spurted, was dissolving into angry waves, which had lapped over the bodies of all living things. Floating screenely, however, on the bosom of the waters was an ark which contained the survivors.

Division number two, the second theme, entitled, "The Lost Kingdom," dealt with the romance of Spanish history, showing how

entitled, "The Lost Kingdom," dealt with
the romance of Spanish history, showing how
Spain was lost to the Arabs, under Gabel El
Tavic and Muza by Roderick the Goth, and
lost back to the descendants of Gothic
Polayo by the degenerate Moors in the days
of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Eighteen tableaux were shown in this di-

rision, beginning with representations of the romantic legends so dear to the imagination of the Spaniard. Roderick's treachery to the beautiful Florinda, the revenge of Count Julian, her father, Roderick's visit to the enchanted tower, where he was shown the awful chanted tower, where he was shown the awful fate soon to overwhelm him on the banks of the Gudalquiver, Count Julian's interview with Muza, which resulted in the invasion and conquest of his native land by the hordes of stern, old one eyed Tavic Roderick's death and the gorgeous spoil won by the conquerors. Then came salient points in the long struggle of the middle ages, when, foot by foot, under heroic leaders, the Christian forces beat back the followers of the foot by foot, under heroic leaders, the Christian forces beat back the followers of the crescent until the last of one of the most fascinating pages of history shows Boabdil, the last Moorish king, taking a tearful farewell look at the towers and minarets of his beautiful lost city of Grenada.

This division consisted of eighteen floats, from 26 to 40 feet in length. The first represented a square shaped Moorish building and surroundings.

sented a square shaped Moorish building and surroundings.

The second represented Florinda and other maidens of Queen Exilona's court reclining in the privacy of a sacred garden never visited by man. They were contesting as to who was the shapeliest, and have partly disrobed Florinda. King Roderick watches them from a window of the palace and becomes enamored of Florinda's charms.

No. 3 was the mystic tower where Roderick, made desperate by the crime he had committed upon Florinda unfolds a dreaded secret and sees the prediction of his downfall and the conquest of Spain by the Arabs.

No. 4 showed the interview between Count Julian and Muza. It was called the "Betrayal."

In a war ship, crossing from Africa to

In a war ship, crossing from Africa to Spain, reclined Taric, asleep on the cabin deck. In front were warriors, gazing long-

ingly toward Spain, yet doubtful of the result of their undertaking. Above him, clothed in white and standing upon the clouds, was the Prophet Mahomet, pointing toward the coveted country, and telling Taric to press on. This was No. 5. No. 6 was "Roderick's Fall." The monarch was in the act of descending from his rich and costly chariot to mount his charger. In front of him were Arab warriors, clad in

armor and doing battle on horseback No. 7 was a specimen of the architecture of the Spaniards-a room in the palace of To-The pillars of this tableau were models of strength, and the painting was very beau-

No. 8 showed a steepled temple, containing the seven silver statues which were captured by Muza, who, with attendants, stood at the doorway, struck dumb with amazement and delight. Each statue was astride a horse, and represented a knight in full armor. This tableau was one of the most striking in the

pageant.
No. 9 exhibited an Arabian edifice, clearly distinct from Spanish architecture, in which was seated the caliph, listening to a dispute between Muza and Tavic over the wonderful table of Solomon. Other characters filled un the background.

bore Pelago, the William Tell of Spanish legend, defying the renegade Span-iards, who fought with Taric against Roder-

ick.
The other tableaux represented Moorish architecture, askirmish between the son of Fer-dinand III and the Moors, a court in Grenada, the Alhambra, representing the court of Lions and its famed fountain, with Boabdil leaving the hall of justice to make war against Ferdi-nand, and a scene at the court of Ferdinand.

The last float, forty feet in length, represented the Moor's farewell to Grenada. Alhambra was seen on a high hill surrounded by other buildings below. On a mountain rock was Boabdil leaving Grenada forever. Reining his horse in he stops and looks behind him. The sun is setting. Long he gazes at the Alhambra, and then sighs and waves it

The order of the procession was excellently arranged and the affair was well managed

The only feature lacking was Pangborn's electric lighting. Had his plan worked the display would have bordered on the magnifi-

The display was well ordered, the pieces coming in succession according to the programme without confusion in artistic composition, harmonious grouping, and in short all qualities, appealing to the eye and mind. The tableaux were vastly superior to the display of last year. The pieces received with greatest favor by the speciators, as evidenced by the measure of applause awarded were: Heaven, Knightod, Hunt, Home, and Death, in the division hood, Hunt, Home, and Death, in the division of "the Lost Continent." Florinda, the Mystic Tower, Tavic's Vision, Roderick's Fall, the Seven Silver Statues, Palayos's defiance, Santiago, and Boabdil's farewell. The division of the Lost King, one of the various compositions. Heaven, Home, Florinda, Seven Silver Statues, and the Blessed Santiago were, perhaps, the most artistic.

The Hardd and other series of enthusiastic

The Herald and other souces of enthusiastic information estimate that there are 200,000 strangers in Baltimore to-night. course, is gross exaggeration. Forty or fifty thousand is an enormous influx into any hoteliess city. It is barely possible there course, is gross exaggeration. Forty or fifty thousand is an enormous influx into any hotelless city. It is barely possible there may be that many strange faces visible to-night, but at that estimate liberal Wash-ington contributed not less than 10,000 people, the flower of the youth and beauty of her population. Washington always empties herself into Baltimore bodily every Oriole calebration, and this has not been an excep-

mainly, however, by men and boys who have apparently contracted to drink all the bear in Baltimore, and failed. Several wicked street rows have occurred between roysterers, but nobody was killed so far as can be learned. The Alham-

killed so far as can be learned. The Alhambra float, a topheavy, clumsy car, fell to pieces in front of the Eutaw house, making a great disturbance and causing a panic among the women in the vicinity, several of whom fainted and had to be carried away.

The pickpockets have reaped a harvest in the past two days and nights. The railways are carrying away visitors as fast as possible, but thousands are wandering about the streets at a late hour, unable to secure accommodations.

The grand ball at the academy to-night is the crowning success of the festival. Only a limited number of tickets were issued, and these commanded enormous premiums, \$50 and \$75 being offered for the magic pasteboards.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A Buffalo Doctor Unravels a Medical Mystery.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14 .- Dr. Rollin R. drigg, of this city, who has been experimenting relative to the socalled bacteria or gorms that are said to cause various diseases, furnishes the following to the associated press By boiling a quantity of healthy blood he obtained all the forms of bacteria; then with some pure fibrinae obtained from a washed clot of blood and boiling it, proving that it was the threads of fibrin broken up into pieces and granules that gave the bacteria the same results were obtained. Next some blood was obtained and rotted under warmth, and closely watched for two months, and here closely watched for two months, and here again all the forms were obtained that the fresh boiled blood gave. From these experiments Dr. Grigg concludes that all the bacteria of disease are forms of fibrin, and for the general good requests all investigators to report the experimental week and report to port the experimental work, and report to the public the results of such investigations.

The American Rapid Telegraph Company

Will Extend Its Lines. Boston, Sept. 14.—An important meeting of the directors of the American Rapid Telegraph company was held to-day. It is rumored that a consolidation has been perfected with the Merchants' company, but this is denied by President Converse. Four additional directors were added to the Four additional directors were added to the board, preparatory, as Mr. Converse states, to the extension of the company's line to Chicago, St. Louis, and the southwest. The board now consists of J. W. Converse and Frank Morrison, of Boston, F. H. May, A. W. Dimock, G. S. Mott, J. R. Hogeman, Goo. P. Smith and A. H. Barry, New York, and George B. Chandler, Manchester, N. H. The new members are Messrs, Mott, Dimmock, Hogeman, and Smith. No additional particulars are at present obtainable. ulars are at present obtainable.

The President in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 14.-President Arthur, Commissioner of Agriculture Loring. and Postmaster General Gresham arrived at the Continental hotel to-night. The President stopped over on his way to New York, where he will attend the funeral of the late Hugh J. Hastings. Mr. Loring goes to Moorestown, N. J., with Senator Sewell to-morrow to ad-dress an agricultural fair, and Mr. Gresham

comes here on postoffice business. New York, Sept. 14.—President Arthur, accompanied by Marshal McMichael, arrived here to-night. He will not return to Wash-ington, he said, until the latter end of next week. To-morrow morning he will attend the funeral of the late Hugh J. Hastings as a palibearer. He will probably go to Newport next Monday.

Destroyed by Fire.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Sept. 14.—The Bay View hotel located here was entirely destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. The buildings near were saved by the prompt and vigorous efforts of the citizens, and the use of the hose from the Sea Cliff hotel.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 14 .- Twenty thousand oil barrels, the sheds of the Standard Oil company, six miles north of this city, were burned last night. Several cars of the St. Paul company and many of the Northwestern company standing on the tracks were also consumed. Loss about \$10,000; no insurance. The fire is sup-posed to have been of incendiary origin. The oines leading to the big tanks were cut by he watchman, so the fire did not spread to

The Colored Convocation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 .- At the afternoon ession of the colored convocation the resolutions offered yesterday were adopted. A vote of thanks was tendered Bishop Starkey of Newark, for his zeal in behalf of the colored Episcopalians of this country. A committee was appointed to confer with the Sewance convocation committee in church work and to report a year hence. Rev. Al-exauder Crummell, Rev. Charles H. Thompson, and Roy. C.O. Brady were appointed a committee on advancing the work of colored women in the south.

A Postoffice Robbed.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 14,-The postoffice at Junction City, Ohio, was broken into last night and the safe robbed of the postal notes numbered from 7 to 500. The thief also took the punch and office stamp, thus securing an entire equipment for issuing postal notes. Inspector Brauns warns the public against receiving and postmasters against redeeming postal notes issued from Junction City of the above described numbers.

The Jarard Case.

TORONTO, Sept. 14.-Further application for a writ of habeas corpus to bring up the body of Levi D. Jarard, the alleged New Jersey forger, who is now in the Welland jail, was made to-day and the application granted. This case in all probability as strenuously contested as the Hall case. The writ is returnable at the first sittings of the common pleas division, which will be announced next week.

Killed By the Train.

Special D. CULPEPER, VA., Sept. 14.-William A. Crigler, a well known citizen of this county. was killed near this place to-night by the north bound mail train. He was walking on the track, and, being much under the influ-ence of liquor, did not observe the train.

A Picture from the Princess. OTTAWA, ONT., Sept. 14 .- Princess Louise has donated a picture of her own painting to the dominion national gallery as a memento of her residence in Canada. The picture is five feet in length, and is at present on exhi-bition in Boston.

Perished in the Vlames. Macon, Ga., Sept. 14.—A negro dwelling on the plantation of B. M. Bateman, near was burned this morning, and two

children perished in the flames.

The Pilots Deny. The surgeon general of the marine hospital service has received an affidavit sworn to by fifteen pilots on Pensacola Bar, residing on the naval reservation of Warrington and Woolsey, adjoining Pensacola mayy yard, denying the published charges that yellow fever had been intro-duced into the Ponsacola navy yard through their negligence. They say that they did not board vessels with yellow fever on board; not board vessels with yellow lever on board; that they did not order any vessels to quar-antine station at Ship island, and that they have not done anything by which yellow fever might have been introduced to the

A FATAL OMISSION.

Why the Expedition of the Proteus Ended So Disastrously.

Lieut. Garlington Should Have Landed His Stores at Littleton Island.

And Thus Avoided the Total Loss of His Provisions in the Ice Floe.

Lieut. Greely Left in a Most Serious and Deplorable Condition.

No additional reports were received yesterday either at the war department or the navy department from the officers of the returned Greely relief expedition at St. John's.

It seems to be generally conceded by those who have given most attention to the subject that the complete and disastrous failure of the relief expedition was mainly due to the omission of Lieut. Garlington to land his stores and house at Littleton island, or some other accessible point near the mouth of Smith's sound, before attempting the bazardous navigation beyond. If he had done this been a comparatively triding misfor-tune, and would not necessarily have imperiled the lives either of her crew or of the party they were sent north to rescue. Garlington and his men could then, after the destruction of their ship, have retreated to the secure base of the destruction of the Proteus would have could then, after the destruction of their ship, have retreated to the secure base of supplies thus established, and could have carried out the remainder of their plan for the relief of the Lady Franklin bay party by means of a sledge expedition up the coast of Grinnell Land. As it is now there is no party at the mouth of Smith sound to cooperate with Lieut. Greely, and no considerable supply of food there for him to retreat upon. The fatal mistake, it is said, which Lieut. Garlington made was in plunging into the extremely dangerous ice of Smith sound without having established at the mouth of that sound a depot of provisions, and a house the extremely dangerous ice of Smith sound without having established at the mouth of that sound a depot of provisions, and a house upon which he could fail back in case of disaster. There would seem, however, to be some justification for the course pursued by him in the orders issued to him by Gen. Hazen on the seventh of June, just before he sailed from New York. These orders were in part as follows: "If it should become clearly apparent that the vessel cannot be pushed through, you will retreat from your advanced position, and land your party and stores at, or near, Life Beat Cove." These orders clearly imply a direction not to land his house and stores until he should have run all the risks of Smith sound, and have found it impossible to get through. They virtually direct him to land his stores late in the season on his way up, as would seem to have been the more prudent course.

The attention of the acting chief signal officer was called to-day by an associated press reporter to this part of Gen. Hazen's original orders to Licut. Garlington, and he was asked whether the particular instruction in question had ever been revoked or modified. He replied that it had by supplemental orders sent

had ever been revoked or modified. He re-plied that it had by supplemental orders sent to Lieut, Garlington just before the departure

of the relief expedition from St. John's last summer. Those surplemental orders, which have never been made public, were as follows: "The naval tender is to join the Proteus at St. John's, N. F., and to proceed with her to the neighborhood of Littleton island. The Proteus is to land her stores, except supplies for more partherly decate at little ton. for more northerly depots, at Littleton island on her way north. If she succeeds in reach-ing Lady Franklin bay she is to pick up the stores, excepting the house and depots, if possible on her return. The naval tender will await the return of the Proteus at the return steam to the south in her return steam to the south in her company until she reaches the southern limits of the ice pack when the vessels may separate. Should the Proteus be crushed in the ice, her crew will retire on Littleton island, and the tender will bring to St. John's, N. F., the officers and crow of the Proteus. The rest of the party to remain at Littleton island until the Proteus returns, or her crew and the expeditionary force succeed in reaching there; the tender may go to the south, leav-ing full particulars at Littleton island. Sig-nals by flags, heliograph, and guns, should be preconcerted, and communication by this means should be maintained between the two vessels as long as possible after they are sep-arated by the passage north of the Proteus, Nothing in the northward movement must e allowed to retard the progress of the Proteus. It is of the utmost in advantage of every lead to get up to Lady Franklin bay.

From all the information thus far received it would appear that Lieut. Garlington either disregarded or found it impracticable to obey these supplemental orders with regard to the landing of the house and stores on his way north, since the Proteus was crushed with all her stores on board after she had passed the point where the stores should have been landed, and while she was engaged in the In the absence of any definite information from Lieut. Garlington as to the reasons for the adoption of the course which he pursued, and which led to the total failure of the plans for Lieut Greeley's relief, officers of the signal service here decline to express any

the signal service here decime to express any opinion or make any statement for publica-tion at present.

The secretary of war, the secretary of the may, and the acting chief signal officer are in consultation this afternoon upon the situation of affairs, but have not yet devised any

practicable plan for the relief of the Lady Franklin bay party.
DUNDER, Sept. 14.—The captain of an Arctic whalling ship, which has just returned from a cruise in Davis straits, reports that no made searching inquiries of the natives along the coast, but learned nothing relating to the

Greely expedition.

The officers of the signal service here freely admit that the present situation of af-fairs is a serious one, but they do not regard it as in any sense hopeless.

In the first place, they say, Lieut, Greely's party had originally a supply of provisions which was calculated to last three years, or until the summer of 1884. This supply, the until the summer of 1884. This supply, they think, must have been very considerably augmented by the fish and game procured in the immediate vicinity of the Lady Franklin Bay station, so that if the party remains there it will not be in danger of starvation

before next summer.

Gen. Huzen's orders to Lieut, Garlington, it is true, stated that the food supply of Lieut, Greely's party would all be exhausted during the present fall, but it is said at the signal office that this was an extreme statement based upon the most unfavorable supposition as to the amount of consumption, waste, loss, &c., and did not allow for any care or ecc., and did not allow for any care or economy in the use of food or any increase of the available supply by means of hunting and fishing. It was a statement of the worst possible aspect of the case, futended to em-phasize the necessity of relieving Lieut. Greely's party at once. It is positively as-serted, therefore, by the acting signal officer that notwithstanding the contrary state-ments in Gen. Hazen's orders to Lieut, Garlington, Lieut. Greely has provisions enough at the Lady Franklin Bay station to last him until the summer of 1884 if he re-mains there until that time. If, however, as seems more probable to the authorities here, he should have abandoned his station on the first of September and retreated down the coast of Gunnell Land to the mouth of Smith sound, expecting to find there a relief party and a depet of stores, his situation may shortly become critical

find at Cape Sabine and Littleton islands is not known, but it is feared that the supplies left there last year, and the small quantity saved from the wreck of the Proteus would not maintain Lieut, Greely and his men at the mouth of Smith's sound through the coming winter, even if the party had shelter and fuel. Some help might be obtained from the Esquimaux of the Greenland coast could Liout Greely find and open communication with them, but this is admitted to be an uncertain reliance. It has been suggested that another ship be sent from St. John's to the mouth of Smith's sound at once, and also that a sledge party be dispatched from Upernavik up the Greenland coast, but no course of future action has as yet been decided upon. The war department authorities say they can form no plans until they receive fuller information from Licut Garlington, who has been asked for suggestions.

Persons here who are not connected with the war or navy department, but who have large them.

Persons here who are not connected with the war or navy department, but who have long been interested in Arctic, research and are familiar with the history of exploration in Smith's sound, express grave doubts as to the ability of Lieut. Greely's party to retreat down to the coast of Grinnell land on sledges after Sept. 1. Autumn sledge travel along that coast was found by the officers of the British Arctic expedition of 1875 to be prac-tically impossible. On Sept. 8 a sledge party tically impossible. On Sept. 8 a stedge party from the steamer Alert, under Lieut. Raw-son, attempted to open communication with the steamer Discovery, which was then in win-ter quarters on the north side of Lady Franklin bay, near Lieut. Greely's present station. The party succeeded in getting only three miles from the ship and then abandoned the attempt. On the second of October a second sledge party was sent down the coast for the same nurses but it returned mass. second sledge party was sent down the coast for the same purpose, but it returned unsuccessful at the end of ten days, having been unable to get more than nine miles from the ship. The attempt was then abandoned for that season. About the same time Capt. Stephenson, of the Discovery, started from Lady Franklin bay with a sledge party up the coast in the direction of the Alert. He could get only six miles from the ship, and returned with both sledges broken at the end of the second day. As his conclusion from these experiments Capt. Nares reported that autumn sledging along the coast of Grinnell these experiments Capt. Nares reported that autumn sledging along the coast of Grinnell Land, between Floeberg beach and Lady Franklin bay, was practically impossible. The two ships of the expedition lay only ten miles apart on the same coast from the twenty-sixth of August, 1875, to the twentieth of March, 1876—nearly seven months—without any possibility of intercommunication. This fact alone, it is said, shows that Lieut. Greely, with twenty-five men, some of them possibly in ill health, could hardly make an autumn sledge journey of more than 300 miles along the coast of Grinnell land to Littleton island. If, therefore, he waited at his station until Sept. 1 for the arrival of the relief steamer, he is probably therestill and will remain there un-

probably there still and will remain there un-til next spring.

It is thought, however, by those who ex-press these opinions that Lieut. Greely, forc-scoing the impracticability of making his escape on sledges in the fall, and desiring to obey his permutation orders to start down to

seeing the impracticability of making his escape on sledges in the fall, and desiring to obey his peremptory orders to start down the coast not later than Sept. 1, would perhaps abandon his station as early in the summer as open water should appear in Robeson channel—say the last week in July—and attempt to reach Littleton island in boats. Escape in this way might be effected under average conditions of ice and weather, because small boats could be dragged across intervening barriers of ice between lanes or pools of open water where a ship would be stopped.

If Lieut. Greely and his men left Lady Franklin bay in boats late in July or early in August they might, perhaps, reach the mouth of Smith's sound by the fifteenth or twentionth of August, two or three weeks after the departure of the Yautic. Upon finding the records at Littleton island of the loss of the Proteus, they would have before them two possible courses of action: First, if the season was not too far advanced, they might provision their boats from the caches at Cape Sabine and Littleton island, and make a desperate attempt to reach the Danish settlements of northern Greenland: or secperate attempt to reach the Danish settle-ments of northern Greenland; or sec-ond, if it was too late for such an attempt, they might try to find, and distribute themselves among the Esqui-meaux, who live along the Greendland coast between Little island and Cape York, These Esquimeaux are few in number—100 or 200 in all—and generally short of proor 200 in all—and generally short of pro-visions, but they might be able to carry a few of Lieut. Greely's party through the winter; at any rate this would be the party's only

Nothing, it is thought, can be done to rescue the unfortunate men this fall. Their lives are now in their own bands, and their future depends almost entirely upon their own skill and judgment, and upon the chances of wind and ice.

The next information with regard to them is

likely to come either from Upernavik or from the Esquimeaux of the Greenland coast, between the mouth of Smith sound and Cape

Secretary Lincoln said last night that the question how best to get relief to the Greely party had been discussed at the department to-day. He, however, had little hope that anything could be done this year. He thought it would be useless to send a party up this fall with the "certainty of their having to winter several hundred miles from Greely's station without means of traversing that in tervening distance, when by waiting until next summer a party could be sent that

would make just as good progress.

He said, however, that if it were shown that relief could be sent to the Greely party no expense nor pains would be spared to relieve them.

Acting Signal Officer Caziare said to-night

that nothing had been heard from Lieut. Garlington in response to the inquiries made yesterday by the office. To-night further dispatches were sent asking categorically what were the possibilities with regard to getting a vessel at St. John's and fitting her out, pro-visioning her for a year, and sending her to Upernavik or as much further north as prac-ticable, so as to reach Littleton island at the earliest moment. Nothing has been been be earliest moment. Nothing has been heard as yet in reply to these dispatches.

The Hazers.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 14.-The court martial resumed the trial of Cadet Johnson this

Cadets Guthrie, Fitzgerald, and Darrell testified that they did see Johnson present. They were hazed. Cades Moore testified that accused was not

present when the hazing was going on. Cadet Peckham testified that he thought cused only passed by when hazing was going on.

B. Trapnell, late cadet, testified that ac-

cused took no part in the hazing.

Cadet Ballard has been acquitted.

At the afternoon session Mr. Hetholf, one of the dismissed cadets, testified that he was present when the hazing took place, and

knew the accused was not there, nor did he take any part in it. The accused then submitted a sworn statement, denying any knowledge of the acts charged. The case of Cadet Tuggle, of Kentucky, was then called. A Horrible Fall. BUTTE, MONT., Sept. 14.—Three men named,

respectively, Timby, Ninnes, and Littlejohn, were coming out of a 500 feet shaft of the Gagnon mine yesterday morning. When the cage was 300 feet from the bettom Ninnes fell backward, owing to nervousness, and was crushed into an almost unrecognizable mass.

Killed a Boy. Macon, Ga., Sept. 14 .- Joe Holder, colored, to-day shot and instantly killed Willis Hadden, a negro boy, 16 years of age, near Cuth-bert. Holder was promptly arrested.

The Weather To-Day.

ound, expecting to find there a relief party and a depot of stores, his situation may hortly become critical.

How large a quantity of provisions he would maximum, 81.9°; minimum, 62.4°.

WAR STILL WAGED.

A Sanguinary Battle Between the French and the Black Flags.

The Works of the Latter Carried and Two Towns Captured.

Routed, After Three Days' Hard Fighting, at the Point of the Bayonet.

Negotiations Still in Progress Between France and China-Cable Echoes,

LONDON, Sept. 14 .-- A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company, from Hong Kong, dated to-day, states that a battle has taken place between the French forces and the black flags, lasting eight hours. The engagement took place between Hanoi and Sontay, near the Red river. The French forces are re-ported as having lost two officers and fifty men. The loss of the black flags is estimated at between five hundred and six hundred men. Hanol is the town where the French have been holding their garrison since the previous engagement at Sentay, awaiting reinforcements. It is probable, from the tenor of the above dispatch, that the black flags, whose headquarters are at Bac-Minh, at the northeast of diagon, determined to recapture Sontay from the French, who have kept gunboats there the last fortnight, and, while en route from Bac-Minh across the delta, were met by a French force sent from Hauci, the above battle being the

result. French accounts of the battle with the black flags state that on Saturday, Sept. 1, the French forces from Hanoi advanced to within twelve miles of Sontay, where the enemy was found in casesment forts, upon which the free of the French had no effect. which the fire of the French had no effect. After three days' hard fighting the French troops, aided by a heavy fire from the fleet under Admiral Boust, carried the enemy's works at the point of the bayonet, capturing two towns and two black flag standards. The French loss was two officers and fourteen men killed and three officers and forty mon wounded. After the victory Admiral Bouet withdrew his fleet to Hanoi to await reenforcements, leaving 300 men to hold the captured towns.

captured towns.

The French naval force at Tonquin, under Admiral Bouet, comprises the ironclada Bay-ard of four guns, the Atlanto of twelve guns, the Triomphante of eight guns, the cruisers Ironville and Chateau Renaud, the transports Ironville and Chateau Renaud, the transports Annamite and Mytho, each carrying two guns; the gunboats Lynx and Vipere, each carrying four guns; and the Fanfare, the Leopard, and the Surprise, each carrying two guns. There are four sloops, carrying an aggregate of seven guns, and four dispatch boats, carrying an aggregate of fourteen guns. Two torpedo launches are also attached to the fleet.

A dispatch from Hong Kong to the Standard gives additional details of the rioting at Can-ton on Monday last. The riot began at 8 o'clock in the morning. As previously stated the trouble was caused by a quarrel between some Chinese and a Portuguese watchme

some Chinese and a Portuguese watchme the quay. During the latter part of the some of the merchants armed thems. defend their property. The party color nine Germans and three Englishm. They fired into the meb killing five Chinamen and wounding many more. The arrivat of Chinese troops finally checked the mob. There are now two British, one French, and five Chinese gunboats moored in the river abreast the foreign settlement. The Chinese have placards on the walls of the city, applauding the action of the populace, and calling upon them to kill the Europeans at the next opportunity which presents itself. The different consults which presents itself. at Canton admit that the situation is very serious, and that the future of the European colony is gloomy in the extreme. almost open war between the native and foreign elements, and it will be necessary to have men of war in the harbor for a long time to come as a measure of protection. The houses burned by the mob include ten English, one American, two German, and one French. The consuls have forwarded to the viceroy an identical note, holding him answerable for the destruction of the swerable for the destruction of the property because he failed to promptly send troops when advised of the disorders. Three China-men who were caught plundering property, and the Portugese, who was the immediate cause of the outbreak, are now imprisoned at

the British consulate.

The Paris correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that there is reason to believe that the recent accessions to the Austro-German alliance will shortly result in Germany issuing a proposal for a general congress the European powers, with a view of deter-mining upon a general disarmament. The correspondent states that he is assured that the governments of Austria, Spain, and Italy have already signified their willingness to participate in such a congress.

It is aunounced that the yachting cruise of

Mr. Gladstone will be extended from the coast of Scotland to Norway.

Paris, Sept. 14.—It is announced that the government has at present no intention to convene the chamber of deputies before the twenty-second of October.

The account printed in a recent issue of the Figure of an interview between M. Challemel-Lucour and Lord Lyons, the British embassa dor, proved to be untrue. Lord Lyons is still absent on furlough.

The Soir professes to give the following as the heads of the proposals by the Marquis Teeng, the Chinese embassador, to M. Challe-mel Lacour: That France shall cease sending re-enforcements to Touquin; that China will recognize the treaty of Hue, but will retain the right of investure of the Annamese sovereigns; that the French protectorate shall be under Chinese control and under the direction of military mandarins; that China shall be reimbursed for all expenses incurred in the repression of the black flags.

The Republique Française, in an article upon The Is-photogue Francasse, in an article upon the Tonquin question, takes the ground that France cannot accept the proposed establish-ment of a neutral zone, but will be satisfied if Tonquin is withdrawn entirely from Chinese jurisdiction. It says that if England can guarantee the agreement of China to points the whole trouble will be speedily

The cabinet held a council to-day. M Challomel-Lacour was present and stated that the negotiations with the Chinese embassador were progressing favorably. The for-warding of re-enforcements was discussed and was indersed by the council. It was also agreed that France in its negotiations with

China should adopt a conciliatory policy.

ROME, Sept. 14.—Baron Von Schloezer, who recently visited Prince Bismarck at Gastein. as returned to Rome, and vesterday had an

has returned to home, and yesterday had an audience with Cardinal Jacobini, the papal secretary of state.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The report that Prince Bismarck had been taken seriously ill, and that physicians had been suddenly summoned

to his aid, is denied. to his aid, is denied.

MADRID, Sept. 14.—The cabinet council today resolved to accept the resignation of
Senor De Rute y Giner, under secretary of
the ministry of the interior, who was the
author of the newspaper article which led the
Duke De Fernan Nunez to tender his resignation as Spanish embassador at Paris. The cabinet refused to a ccept the embassador's

resignation. Poking Fun at the Old Man.

"Tilden Catches Jessie" is the title of an article in Mr. Tilden's own paper. Not a word as